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MYMER'S *DICTIONARIUS*... AND COTENIUS' *VOCABULARY*...: UNIQUE EDITIONS OF MUCH- READ BOOKS IN THE EARLY PRINTED BOOKS COLLECTION OF THE NATIONAL LIBRARY

A small volume (octavo size), acquired in December 2007 by the National Library from a Viennese antiquarian bookshop, contains two exceptionally precious old Polish texts previously unknown to bibliographers: an edition of *Dictionarius trium liguarum Latine Teutonice et Polonice...* by Franciszek Mymer, printed in Kraków presumably by Maciej Szarfenberg no earlier than 1533, and a self-teaching manual, which is predominantly a Polish-German phrasebook: *Wokabularz rozmaitych i potrzebnych sentencji...* [A Dictionary of Various Much-Needed Sentences...], which was printed in Toruń by Andrzej Koteniusz in 1603. Although the edition of the Vocabulary was described by Stanisław Estreicher¹ on the basis of a unique copy from the library of the Evangelical Church in Vilnius, no copy could be found after the war nor has any been in the possession of the Polish libraries since.

Both prints were bound together at the beginning of the 17th century using manuscript on old parchment paper, with the covers strengthened by cardboard. The surviving elements are the upper bindings and the remnants of a label bearing the title on the spine. The two works were combined because of their character as manuals and – presumably – because of having the same former owner, Paweł Nitsch, who had moved from Wrocław to Vienna. The following inscription, dating back to approximately 1600, can be found on the title page of Mymer's dictionary: "Ex catalogo librorum Pauli Nity Wratislaviensis" and inside (sign. H3v) there is a note – presumably from later years – "Ego seposo (sevoso?) Matthias malcarik (malcavik?)." The title page of the *Wokabularz* bears this note in the same handwriting as the title page of the *Dictionarius*, dating back to 1603 at the earliest: "Ex libris Pauli Raphaelis Nitsch Bratislaviensis Viennae Canonici," as well as two other notes written by another person: "Loci Capucinor[um] Vienn[ensium] intra Urbem," and "Loci Capucin[orum] Viennae intra." This signifies that the book found its way into the Library of the Capuchin monastery in Vienna.

The first of the prints bound together is *Wokabularz rozmaitych y potrzebnych sentencji Polskim y Niemieckim Mlodziencom na pozytek teraz zebrany. Ein Vocabular mancher-*

1 K. Estreicher, *Bibliografia polska* [Polish Bibliography], vol. 33. Kraków 1939, p. 237 (in the quoted text: as E. XXXIII, 237).

ley schonen und notwendigen Sententien der Polnischen und deutschen Jugend zu nutz zusammen getragen, printed in Toruń in Andrzej Koteniusz's printing house, 1603. - [120] ff., (left blank), sign. A-P8 ; 8vo. (E.XXXIII, 237).

This manual, intended both for Poles and for Germans, was a reprint of the 1566 Königsberg edition by Jan Daubman. The foreword by the printer, addressed to "Wiernemu Czytelnikowi... Dem Frendlichen - Lese" ["Dear Reader"], is dated November 12, 1566. In addition to the Polish-German phrasebook, the following were included in the work: a *Declinatio verborum una cum Germanico et Polonico*; a fragment of *Rozmowy, które miał król Salomon mądry z Marchołem grubym* [Conversations between the wise king Solomon and the fat Marchoht], "suitable for young girls for learning Polish" (in Polish and in German); letter patterns, written, it should be noted, mostly by women; and prayers intended especially for children.

This manual/self-teaching book was published many times in Kraków, Królewiec, Toruń and Wrocław.² As established by Anna Lewicka-Kamińska, its first edition was prepared by Hieronim Wietor in his publishing house in Kraków in 1539. At that time, it was entitled *Polskie książeczki wielmi potrzebne ku uczeniu się polskiego, przytym i po niemiecku wyłożone* [Polish Booklets Much Needed for Learning Polish, with the Text Also Translated into German].³ The later editions came to be entitled "Wokabularz" [Vocabulary].

Before the *Polskie Książeczki...* [Polish Booklets...] were published, the texts of the Polish-German dialogues were brought out on their own. These were edited by publishers to meet local needs, taking into consideration local conditions.⁴ The early edition of the phrasebook *Eyn kurtze und gruntliche Underweisung beyder sprachen zu reden und zu lesen Polnisch und Deutsch. Krotkie ij gruntowne Ukazanie ij nauka obozey mowy...*, printed in Wittenberg in 1523 or 1524, the unique copy of which survived in the Herzog August Bibliothek in Wolfenbüttel, was described by Jan Pirożyński.⁵ This author also made an attempt to determine the interrelations between the earlier editions of the phrasebook (*Unterweisung beider sprachen*) and the more extensive manual/self-teaching booklet (*Polskie książeczki, Wokabularz* [Polish Booklets and Vocabulary]).⁶ However, it must be noted that only small fragments of the old binding, recovered by Kazimierz Piekarski from the book-binder's waste-paper, survived from the earliest known edition of the Polish-German phrasebook printed in Kraków by Florian Ungler in 1523, according to Henryk Bułhak,⁷ and possibly as early as 1521 according to J. Pirożyński.⁸ The large demand for this type of publication led to the texts of the Polish-German dialogues being published in parallel with the more extensive *Wokabularz* [Vocabulary].⁹

2 K. Estreicher, see above, pp. 235-238.

3 A. Lewicka-Kamińska, *Pod jakim tytułem ukazał się Wokabularz Wietora?* [Under what title was Wietor's Vocabulary Published?], in: *Przegląd Biblioteczny* [Library Survey] 1961, XXIX, pp. 159-163.

4 A. Lewicka-Kamińska, *Nauka cudna nieznanne wydanie z r. 1544* [Wonderful Science, Unknown 1544 Edition] in: *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* [Jagiellonian Library Bulletin] 1972, XXII, pp. 29-32.

5 J. Pirożyński, *Nieznanne rozmówki polsko-niemieckie z 1 połowy XVI w. w zbiorach Herzog August Bibliothek w Wolfenbüttel* [Unknown Polish-German Phrasebooks from the First Half of the 16th Century in Herzog August Bibliothek Collections in Wolfenbüttel], in: *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* [Jagiellonian Library Bulletin] 1980, XXX, pp. 43-67.

6 J. Pirożyński, see above, pp. 61-64.

7 *Polonia typographica saeculi sedecimi*, booklet V: Florian Ungler, ed. by H. Bułhak, entry 23.

8 J. Pirożyński, see above, pp. 48-49 (especially note 20).

9 A. Lewicka-Kamińska, *Nauka cudna...* [Wonderful Science...], p. 32: "There were certainly more editions of *Wonder-*

All these editions, phrasebooks and manuals that were necessary for learning purposes and in everyday life, were seen as a tool to be used and thus became “over-read,” surviving only in a small number of copies, and the ones that we have in our possession are frequently incomplete. For the very same reason, copies from earlier editions of Latin-Polish dictionaries are equally rare, and therefore the second of the prints – a complete bibliographical novelty, the previously unknown fourth edition of *Dictionarius trium linguarum* by Franciszek Mymer – is very precious.

The description of the dictionary is as follows: *Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine: Teutonice: et Polonice: nunc quarto plurimis in locis auctus : titulis per seriem alphabeti concinnatus: cum peregrinantibus: tum domi desidentibus: et quibuslibet tribus linguis loqui cupientibus; non tam utilis ac necessarius.* - [Kraków: Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533 ?]. – 48 [+ 2 ?] ff., sign.: A-B8, C-D4, E8, F-H4, I6; 8vo.

The leaves are paginated (with errors): [1]-6, 9 [i.e.7], 8-31, 23 [i.e.32], 33, 35, 38 [i.e.36], 37-46, 34 [i.e.47], 48; f. 34 is missing from this copy (sign. F2) as (most probably) are the two final ff. (sign.: 15-6); folio 4 is slightly damaged.

Franciszek Mymer (Mymerus, born approximately 1500, died sometime after 1564) came from Lwówek Śląski and was related to the Szarfenberg family, who were well-known printers and publishers in Kraków. He began his studies at the Kraków Academy in 1519, where he was awarded his Master's degree and then lectured on Ovid's *Tristia* for one semester in 1531; however, he preferred working as an editor, especially as Maciej Szarfenberg had set up his own printing house in 1527. This is where, in 1532, Mymer published a collection of Medieval medical adages entitled *Regimen sanitatis medicorum Parisiensium*, accompanied by German and Polish translations of his own authorship (the Szarfenbergs printed the *Regimen* ... twice again, in 1543 and in 1575). He was also involved in the editing of various manuals and teaching aids for learning Latin for the printing house (an outline of grammar by M. Perotti and J. Honter, *Disticha Catonis*, a phrasebook by P. Mosellan and S. Heyden, and editions of texts by the classical authors Juvenal, Seneca and Plautus).¹⁰ He also prepared a Latin-German-Polish dictionary for scholarly use entitled *Dictionarius trium linguarum...*, which was dedicated to his pupil, Jan Boner (?-1562), the son of Seweryn Boner (1486-1549), a Kraków burgrave and Biecz castellan.

The foreword/dedication of this dictionary, bearing the date of April 19, 1528, was also included in later editions (without any changes made to the date). Such reprints were part of a widely used practice, since a dedication linking the print to a well-known, wealthy person emphasized the great value of the book.

Karol Estreicher¹¹ mentions that the dating of the first edition of Mymer's dictionary back to 1528, is based solely on this dedication included by the printer Jerzy Osterberger in the 1592 Königsberg edition. Estreicher did not know of any copies of the first edition and the earliest copy that he describes, based on his first-hand experience, is the Wietor edition which came out in 1541 and in which there was no dedication. In this way he made the conjecture that more of these earlier editions must have existed. This theory is borne out by the copy purchased in Vienna.

ful Science, but the only known edition other than the one described above is the 1584 edition printed by Stanisław Szarffenberger. In Lelevel's times, this edition was at the Warsaw University Library. We owe the description to Lelevel (who had first-hand experience of the publication) originating from the now missing form which – as it seems – was a faithful reproduction of the 1544 edition.”

10 *Polski słownik biograficzny* [Polish Biographical Dictionary], vol. XXII. Wrocław 1977, pp. 357-358 (entry by H. Barycz).

11 K. Estreicher, *Bibliografia polska* [Polish Bibliography], vol. 22. Kraków 1908, pp. 659-660.

At present, the surviving specimens are only single copies of different editions of the *Dictionarius*, and these happen to be incomplete, lacking the address of the publishing house or the date of publication, which makes a determination of the chronological order much more difficult.

Currently known editions of Mymer's dictionary dating back to the 16th century, with the publishing house's address and a definite date of publication provided in the book, are shown in the list below:

Kraków, published by Maciej Szarfenberg, 1530. 8vo. – the only known copy, found in the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Kiev, has recently been described by Margarita Szamraj¹² (not registered in *Bibliografia Polska* by Karol Estreicher)

Kraków, published by Hieronim Wietor, 1541. 8vo. – the central catalogue currently lists three copies (E.XXII, 659 ; XV.201)

Kraków, published by the Szarfenberg heirs, 1550. 8vo. – the only known copy is kept in the Kórnik Library (E.XXII, 659 ; XV, 201)

Kraków, published by Łazarz Andryśowic, 1555. 8vo. – the central catalogue does not list any copies of this edition; we only know of it from a reference by Karol Estreicher (E.XV, 202), who did not have first-hand experience of the book, however, and thus might have been referring to Murmeliusz's *Dykcjonarz* [Dictionary]. The Latin-German-Polish *Dictionarius Ioannis Murbelii variarum rerum*, just like Mymer's dictionary, was arranged by themes, with the difference that Murmeliusz added grammatical information next to the Latin headwords; both dictionaries were published in Kraków by the same printing houses and at the same time.¹³

Königsberg, Jan Daubmann, 1558. 8vo – according to KVK¹⁴ the only known copy is kept in the University Library in Halle (not registered in *Bibliografia polska* by Karol Estreicher)

Königsberg, Jan Daubmann, 1570. 8vo – the only known copy is kept in the Library in Wolfenbüttel¹⁵ (not registered in *Bibliografia polska* by Karol Estreicher)

Königsberg, Jerzy Osterberger, 1592. 8vo – the only known is kept in the Princes Czartoryski Library (E. XXII, 659).

In addition to the above, we know of two more copies of Mymer's dictionary, which are very similar to one another in editorial terms, both printed by Maciej Szarfenberg and, much to our regret, both having defects, lacking the dates of publication.

The first of these is a specimen from the University Library in Uppsala described by Józef

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- 12 *Katalog paleotipov iz fondov Central'noj naucznoj biblioteki im. V.I. Vernadskogo NAN Ukrainy*, ed. by M. A. Samraj with the participation of B. V. Granovski and I. B. Torbakov. Kiev 1995, entry 1847.
 - 13 E. Kędelska, *Łacińsko-polskie słowniki drukowane pierwszej połowy XVI wieku i ich stosunek do źródeł czeskich* [Printed Latin-Polish Dictionaries in the First Half of the 16th Century and their Relation to Czech Sources]. Wrocław 1986, pp. 75-76. The author discusses the relationship between Mymer's dictionary and Murmeliusz's dictionary, mentioning that "the subsequent editions of the dictionaries [...] – especially those that were later editions – are sometimes mixed up by bibliographers" (cf. also notes 112-113 *ibid* on p. 76). The doubts concerning the authorship of the dictionaries (*Dictionarium trium linguarum, Nomenclator trilinguis*) published in the 17th century under Murmeliusz's name were noted by Estreicher *Bibliografia polska* [Polish Bibliography], vol. 22. Kraków 1908, pp. 659 and 635). In his work *Wokabularze ryskie na tle XVI- i XVII-wiecznej leksykografii polskiej* [Vocabularies from Riga Against the Background of 16th and 17th Century Polish Lexicography], Warszawa 2000, pp. 60-74. W. Gruszczyński established that in reality, apart from the 1615(?) edition, these were reprints of P. Artomiusz's *Nomenclator* (first published in Toruń by Andrzej Koteniusz in 1591).
 - 14 Karlsruhe Virtueller Katalog online - KVK (<http://www.ubka.uni-karlsruhe.de/kvk.html>)
 - 15 M. Gólszka, M. Malicki, *Polnische Drucke und Polonica 1501-1700. Katalog der Herzog August Bibliothek Wolfenbüttel. - Druki polskie i polonica 1501-1700. Collection Catalogue of Herzog August Bibliothek, Wolfenbüttel 1:1500-1600*, München 1992, entry P 695.

Trypućko and originating from the collection of the Jesuit College in Braniewo,¹⁶ which is missing its title page and the beginning of the dedication (there is an incomplete dedication on the reverse of this page). The next page to have survived (sign. A2) contains the final part of the dedication, dated April 19, 1528. The copy from Uppsala was considered to be the only copy of the first edition printed in 1528 or slightly later,¹⁷ due to this very date in the foreword/dedication, which was also included in other editions.¹⁸ The address of the publishing house for this edition, *Impressum Cracouie in officinal Matthie Scharfenberg opera atq[ue] diligentia no[n] vulgari*, was added by the printer on the back (in the colophon): the date might have been placed in the title page. The edition was 48 folios long (sign.: A-B8, C-H4, I8), the first folio is missing (A1), and the folios are paginated (with errors): 2-8, [9], 10-29, 29, 30-31, 31, 32-44, [2].

Each copy of Mymer's *Dictionarius...* is an invaluable source for any philological research into the 16th century Polish language. A number of papers based on the linguistic analysis of the available copies of Mymer's dictionary have appeared. Hieronim Łopaciński, who came across copies only of the two editions – the 1541 edition and the 1592 edition – was the first to notice that Mymer modelled his dictionary on the Latin-Czech-German dictionary by Hieronim Wietor and Jan Singrenius (*Dictionarius trium linguarum latine, teutonice, boemice...*),¹⁹ published in 1513 in Vienna. Elżbieta Kędelska investigated the degree of Mymer's dependence on the Czech prototype, and demonstrates the considerable independence of the author from Kraków, who had introduced many changes in adding his own entries. She states that approximately half of the material was taken from the Czech dictionary.²⁰ She also notes that Mymer had used the *Dictionarium variarum rerum* by Muremeliusz among other things adopting the chapter entitled *De pecuniis*²¹ from that dictionary, which confirms the existence of a first edition of this dictionary dating back to 1526, as yet undiscovered. Today we know that a copy of this edition by Muremeliusz was part of the pre-war collection of the National Library, which was burned during the Second World War.²²

The discovery in the Library of the Academy of Sciences in Kiev of a copy of the edition of Mymer's dictionary printed by Maciej Szarfenberg in 1530,²³ and its comparison (in terms of its typographical aspects) with the Uppsala copy – so far consistently considered to be

16 J. Trypućko, *Polonica vetera Upsaliensia. Catalogue des imprimés polonais ou concernant la Pologne des XVe, XVIe, XVIIe et XVIIIe siècles conservés à la Bibliothèque de l'Université Royale d'Upsala*, Uppsala 1958, entry 1777.

17 J. Trypućko, see above, entry 1777; *Słownik polszczyzny XVI wieku*. [The Dictionary of the 16th Century Polish Language]. Wrocław-Warszawa-Kraków 1966, vol. 1, p. LXXXVIII; E. Kędelska, *Łacińsko-polskie słowniki...* [Latin-Polish Dictionaries...], pp. 64-67; W. Gruszczyński, *Dwa najstarsze słowniki polskie w wydaniu faksymilowym* [The Two Oldest Polish Dictionaries in Facsimile Editions] In: W. Walecki (ed.), *Dictionarius Ioannis Muremelii variarum rerum; [Francisci Mymeri] Dictionarium trium linguarum*, „Biblioteka Tradycji Literackich, Die Bibliothek der Literarischen Traditionen” [The Library of Literary Traditions] No. 13 A and B Kraków 1997, pp. [120-122]; this edition contains the facsimile of Mymer's dictionary made from the Uppsala copy.

18 Among the editions which are expressly dated, the dedication appears in the 1530 edition and 1592 edition; it is missing from the 1541 and 1550 editions. The descriptions of the 1558 and 1570 editions do not provide this information.

19 H. Łopaciński, *Najdawniejsze słowniki polskie drukowane* [The Oldest Printed Polish Dictionaries]. Warszawa 1897 (print from vol. V of *Philological Work*), pp. 4-7.

20 E. Kędelska, *Łacińsko-polskie słowniki...* [Latin-Polish Dictionaries...], pp. 62-74.

21 *Ibid.* pp. 74-77.

22 H. Bulhak, *Miscellanea bibliographica. Druki krakowskie XVI w. Florian Ungler. Hieronim Wietor*, [Miscellanea bibliographica. Kraków 16th Century Prints. Florian Ungler. Hieronim Wietor], in: *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* [Jagiellonian Library Bulletin] 1999, XLIX, pp. 133-134.

23 *Katalogpaleotipov...*, *op. cit.* entry, 1847.

the first edition – has raised doubts as to the accepted order of the editions. The thesis that the Uppsala copy was the first edition was undermined by the findings of Henryk Bulhak, based on research on the typographic material used by the printer when typesetting the text, which showed that the Uppsala copy might have been printed around 1533. This conclusion was based on the use in the running head and chapter headings (in German and in Polish) of Fraktur type (type Fraktur 17 text, with a leading of 20 lines = 89mm) for typesetting purposes, which began to appear, according to current knowledge, in Maciej Szarfenberg's printings only in 1533.²⁴

The analysis of the content of the Uppsala copy conducted by linguists, who compared it to the Kiev copy and to other known editions of Mymers's dictionaries, revealed that the Uppsala copy may be distinguished on the basis of a considerably lesser Czech influence on the Polish language and by the fact that only this copy includes the chapter entitled *De coloribus, Von den Farben, O barwach albo masciach* [Of Colours or Shades]. This clear distinction of the Uppsala copy from the rest was the reason why Kędelska upheld the thesis that it certainly represents the first edition, printed in 1528 or at a slightly later date, but prior to the 1530 edition,²⁵ despite Bulhak's conclusions arising from his typographic analysis.

Therefore, the problem of dating the Uppsala copy remains open and the newest edition of the catalogue of the Braniewo collection kept in the University Library in Uppsala does not fix the date as of yet [post 19 April 1528].²⁶

The second copy of Mymers's dictionary to be without a clearly-stated date of publication is the copy recently purchased in Vienna. It is in the title that the publisher indicated that this was the fourth edition, further including a verse in which the book itself addresses the reader (*libellus lectori*) by praising its own contents: despite being quite small, it enjoys great recognition and even though it has been printed three times, its copies are in scarce supply – such huge benefits do these small pages bring.

This Vienna copy was most probably 50 leaves long (call numbers A-B8, C-D4, E8, F-H4,I6); as already mentioned, the leaves with signatures F2 and I5-6 are missing. The two missing leaves had the end of the table of contents printed on them (the German and Polish texts) and might have contained the date of publication and the address of the publishing house.

Both dictionaries contain 39 chapters thematically ordered, in the same order, and there is a *Figurae numerorum* (a listing of Arabic numerals and their Roman equivalents) and *Index titulorum – Register – Prauidlo* (table of contents) at the end. The chapters have their headings written in Latin, German and Polish and the entries within each chapter are printed in three columns (Latin – German – Polish) in alphabetical order according to the Latin headings.

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- 24 H. Bulhak, *Miscellanea bibliographica. Druki krakowskie XVI w. Florian Ungler. Maciej Szarfenberg* [Miscellanea bibliographica. Kraków 16th Century Prints Florian Ungler. Maciej Szarfenberg], in: *Biuletyn Biblioteki Jagiellońskiej* [Jagiellonian Library Bulletin] 1998, XLVIII, p. 7-11 (ibid in note No. 10 on p. 8 the description of script 17 according to the system developed by Maciej Szarfenberg).
- 25 E. Kędelska, *Nieznanne edycje słowników: Mymera z 1530 r. i Murmeliusza z 1526 r.* [Unknown editions of Dictionaries: Mymers's Dictionary, 1530 edition and Murmeliusz's Dictionary, 1526 edition], in: K. Handke (ed.) *Studia z Filologii Polskiej i Słowiańskiej* [Polish and Slavonic Philological Studies] 2001, 37, p. 66. and E. Kędelska *Nowo odkryta edycja Dykjonarza Franciszka Mymera z pierwszej połowy XVI wieku w zbiorach Biblioteki Narodowej* [The Newly Discovered Edition of Franciszek Mymers's Dictionary Published in the First Half of the 16th Century in the National Library Collection] in: *Roczniki Biblioteczne* [Library Annual Volumes] 2009, LIII, pp. 81-102.
- 26 J. Trypučko, *The Catalogue of the Book Collection of the Jesuit College in Braniewo held in the University Library in Uppsala extended and completed by M. Spandowski. Ed. by M. Spandowski and S. Szyller*, Vol. 1-3. Warsaw-Uppsala 2007, entry 2456.

It is very important to note that the chapter entitled *De coloribus, Von den farben, O barwach albo maściach* [Of Colours or Shades] is found in both works. Kędelska managed to determine that this chapter is lacking in the 1530, 1541, 1550 and 1592 editions. It should also be emphasized that the chapter on colours was not included in other contemporary dictionaries which Mymer might have used when preparing his *Dictionarius*.²⁷

New grounds for determining the date of the Uppsala copy are also provided on the basis of a comparison of this work with the Vienna copy in terms of the typographic material.

The fact that the Uppsala copy and the Vienna copy show great similarity suggests a short period of time between both editions. This similarity stems from the fact that the same fonts were used for typesetting: text/commentary in italics (dedication), Rotunda for the headings (Latin headings), Fraktur 17 with a leading of 20 lines = 89 mm (running head, German and Polish headings) and Rotunda for the text (the main body of the text in the dictionary).

As demonstrated above, both dictionaries were typeset using the same type. However the Uppsala copy (starting from folded sheet B) is somewhat more economical – i.e. there are more lines in one page (here 29-31, while the Vienna copy has 28-29 lines on one page), with the number of printed leaves being 48 instead of 50, resulting in differences in the layout of the text.

It is also characteristic that both copies have majuscules of the Schwabacher typeface added in some places to the Fraktur (in the chapter headings).

This habit that developed in Szarfenberg's printing shop most probably resulted from the poorly equipped typesetter's drawers, and has already been described by Bulhak²⁸ when he discussed his findings concerning the chronological order of the fragments of the Polish *Hortulus*, also pressed at Maciej Szarfenberg's shop and previously thought to be from around 1527. There, the typographic material used for typesetting was decisive in the determination of the later printing date of approximately 1535. The justification goes as follows: "Hortulus' text used Fraktur 17 which only appeared in Maciej Szarfenberg's printed works known to us in 1533. It is difficult to assume that the script used for typesetting both Polish and Latin texts was used around 1527 and then lay idle in the printing shop's drawers for a period of six years until 1533. Additionally, the ornamental strips and the woodcut of St. George were completely unknown in Maciej's typographic repository of the twenties and thirties [...]. Going back to Fraktur 17, one has to emphasize that in that year it appears in its "pure form" as a homogeneous script without any foreign touches or influences. However, starting from 1535 we encounter foreign majuscules in Schwabacher typeface (most frequently I, M, P and S) which appear *promiscue* from then on with the appropriate Fraktur fonts for the duration of the period in which the script was used. The presence of Schwabacher majuscules (I, M and P) in both fragments of the Polish *Hortulus* is evidence that this print could have come out around 1535 at the earliest. [...]"

Since the Uppsala and Vienna copies, which are very similar in terms of content (being the only two from among all the known editions of the dictionary to have the chapter *De coloribus...* [Of Colours...]) are as it were "twin" editions if the typographic aspect is considered, in the light of the above findings, and especially the fact that Fraktur 17 was used in their typesetting with Schwabacher majuscules intermixed (just like in the case of the typesetting for the Polish *Hortulus*), one may presume that Maciej Szarfenberg printed them around the mid-thirties of the sixteenth century.

27 E. Kędelska, *Łacińsko-polskie słowniki...* [Latin-Polish Dictionaries], p. 76.

28 *Polonia Typographica saeculi Sedecimi*, z. XII, Maciej Szarfenberg, ed. by H. Bulhak. Wrocław 1981, p. 4.

The similarity of both editions is also borne out by their having the same beginning in the table of contents (*Index titulorum*) – only the first page of the table of contents (in Latin) has survived to the present day in the Vienna copy, consequently only this page may be compared with the Uppsala copy. The references in the table of contents in both copies are the same and contain numerous errors – the numbers often do not correspond to the leaves where the given text may be found.

Włodzimierz Gruszczyński, the publisher of the facsimile of the *Dictionarius* made from the unique Uppsala copy, has suggested that some of the pages of the dictionary had been reset after the typesetting of the table of contents had been completed.²⁹

One may also surmise that the table of contents was set mechanically using the table of contents of an earlier edition, which we do not know of, as a model. The easiest explanation would be to attribute these errors to the printer – errors during pagination occurred extremely frequently.

Comparing the Uppsala and the Vienna copies³⁰ on the basis of analysis of the vocabulary and the contents of both editions (negligible differences in the number and form of the entries, the same errors, the chapter entitled *De coloribus*... [Of Colours...] found only in these two copies), Kędelska maintains the view that these editions must have been printed one after another in quick succession.³¹ However, she considers the edition represented by the Uppsala copy as the first one in the succession (dating back to 1528 or slightly later), and since the Vienna copy is the fourth edition, there must have been two more editions, copies of which we do not have, in between (thus four editions of Mymer's dictionary must have come out in the space of these two years). The 1530 Kiev copy used by later publishers would be the fifth edition,³² as it displays many more differences (primarily it contains forms which are more bohemianized and does not include the chapter entitled *De coloribus* [Of Colours], which is missing from the next editions). The question of dating the Uppsala and Vienna copies raises – as we can see – numerous doubts. The typographic grounds on the one side, and the linguistic analysis on the other, do not lead to the determination of the same presumed printing dates for these editions, despite many analogous points. This leaves the problem open to question and surely responses will emerge as a result of further research, and perhaps when – hopefully – new copies of Mymer's *Dictionarius* come to light.

29 W. Gruszczyński, *Dwa najstarsze słowniki polskie*... [The Two Oldest Polish Dictionaries ...], p. [123] (the comment on erroneous references is in note 21).

30 E. Kędelska, *Nowo odkryta edycja*... [The Newly Discovered Edition...], pp. 81–102.

31 *Ibid.*, p. 87.

32 *Ibid.*, p. 91.

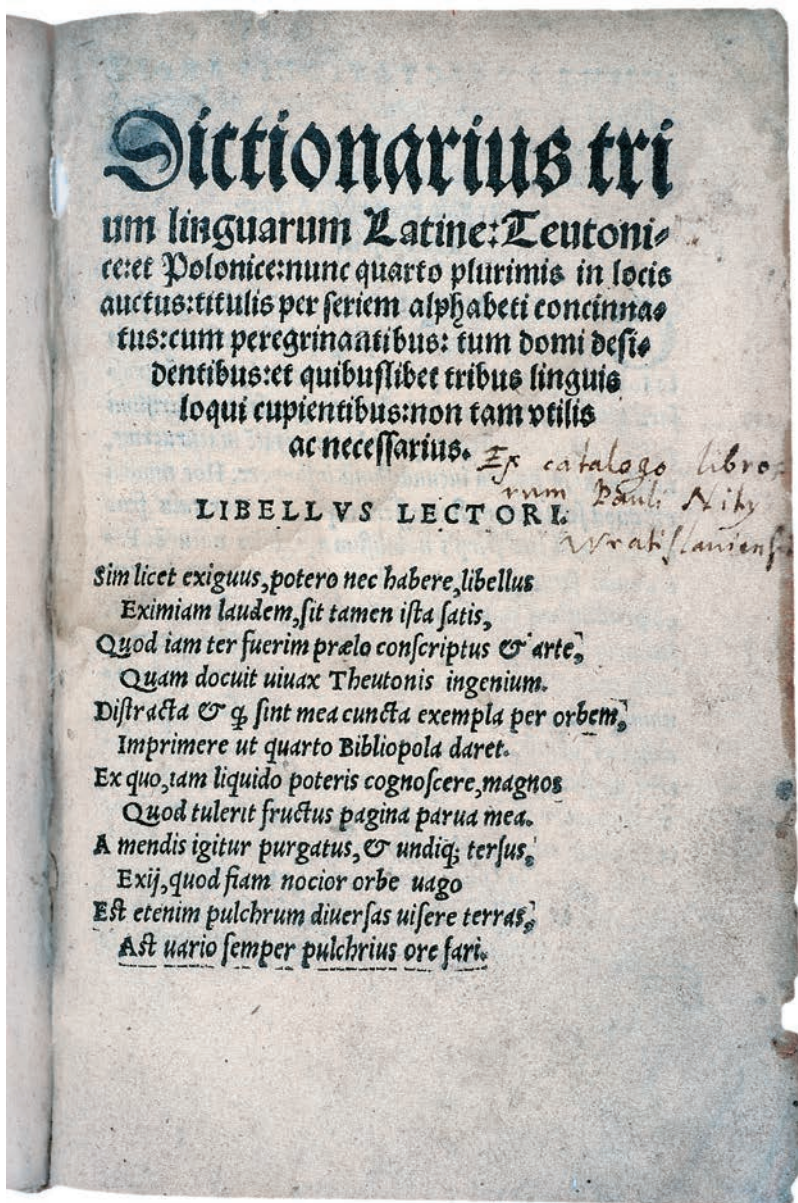
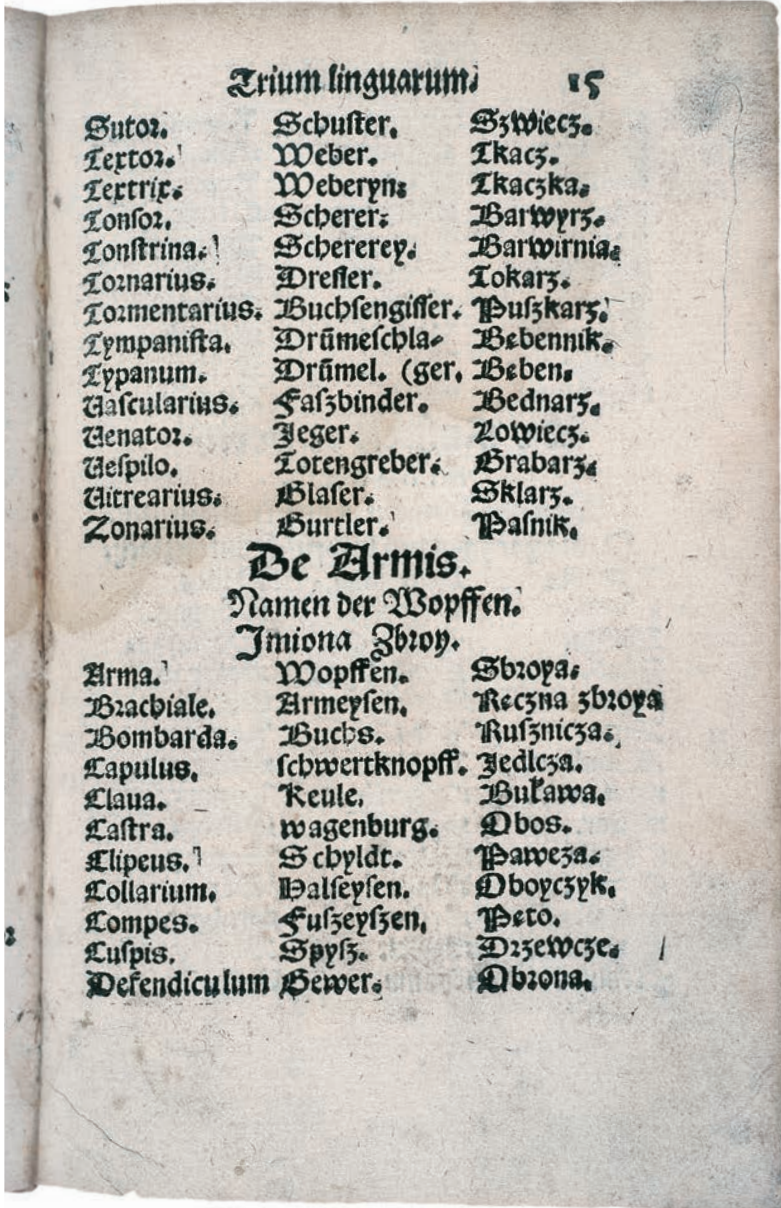


Fig. 1. Franciszek Mymer, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice,
[Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8', title page.



Trium linguarum 15

Sutor.	Schuster.	Szwiecz.
Textor.	Weber.	Tkacz.
Tertric.	Weberyn.	Tkaczka.
Tonsor.	Scherer.	Barwyrz.
Tonstrina.	Schererey.	Barwirmia.
Tornarius.	Dresler.	Tokarz.
Tormentarius.	Buchfengisser.	Puszkarz.
Tympanista.	Drümeschla.	Bebennik.
Typanum.	Drümel. (ger.	Beben.
Vascularius.	Fasz binder.	Bednarz.
Senator.	Jeger.	Zowiecz.
Vespilo.	Lotengreber.	Grabarz.
Vitrearius.	Blaser.	Sklarz.
Zonarius.	Burtler.	Palnik.

De Armis.

Namen der Wopffen.

Imiona Zbroya.

Arma.	Wopffen.	Zbroya.
Brachiale.	Armeysen.	Reczna zbroya.
Bombarda.	Buchs.	Rusznicza.
Capulus.	schwertknopff.	Zedleza.
Clava.	Keule.	Bulawa.
Castra.	wagenburg.	Obos.
Elipeus.	Schylt.	Paweza.
Collarium.	Halssysen.	Oboyczyk.
Compes.	Fuszsysen.	Peto.
Cuspis.	Spyß.	Dziewcze.
Defendiculum.	Bewer.	Obzona.

Fig. 2. Franciszek Mymers, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice, [Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8°, f. 15r.

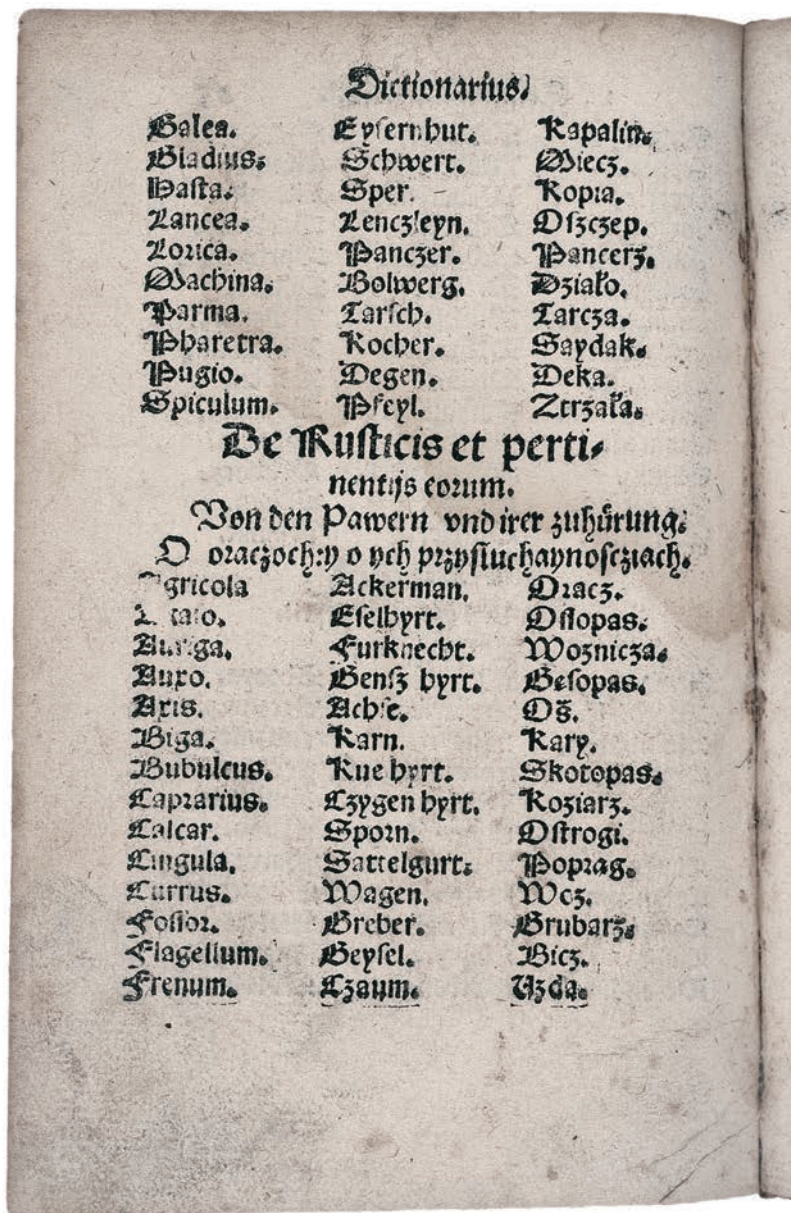


Fig. 3. Franciszek Mymer, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice,
[Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8^r, f. 15v.

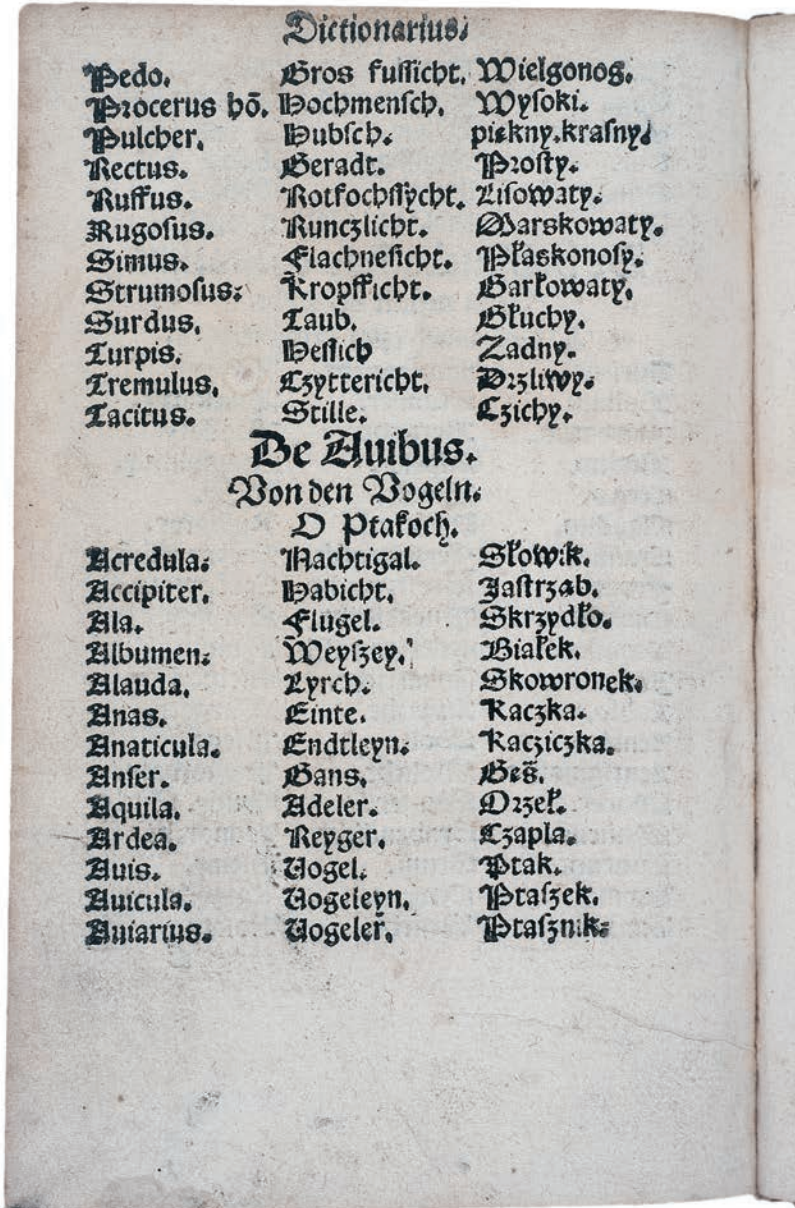


Fig. 4. Franciszek Mymers, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice,
[Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8°, f. 25v.

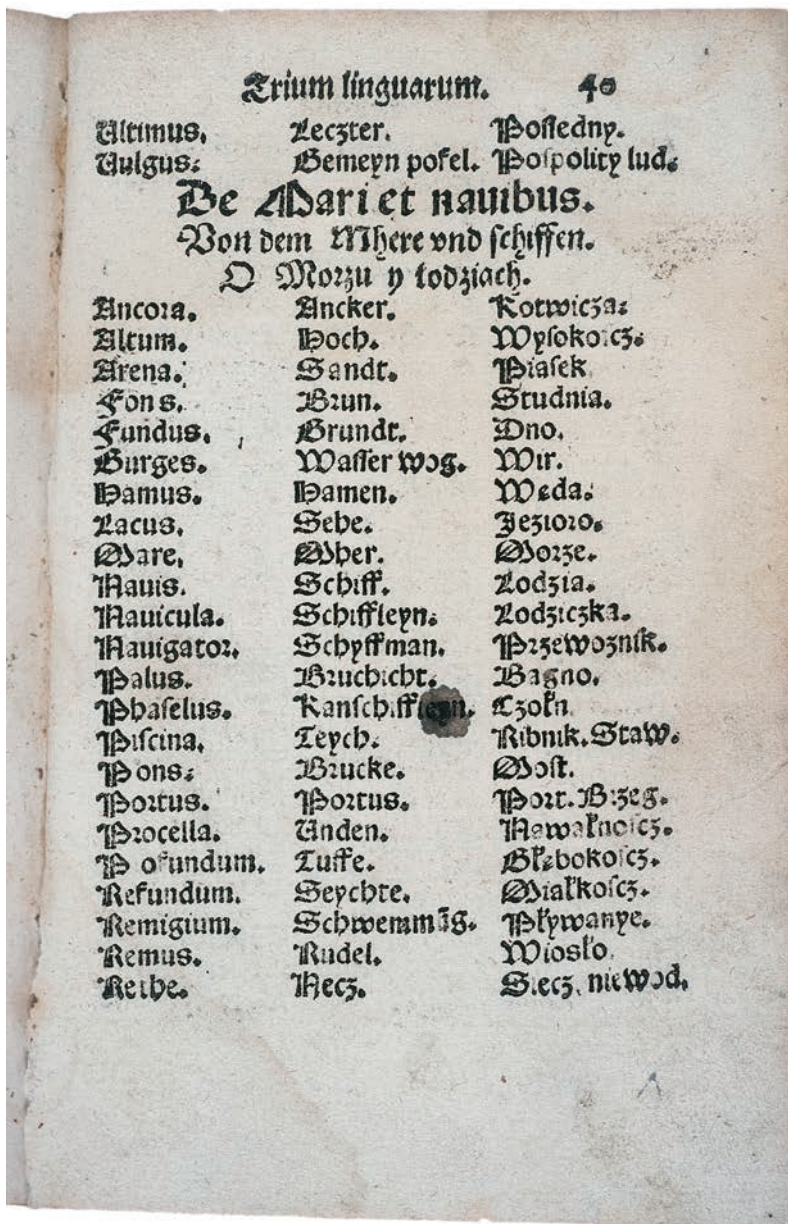
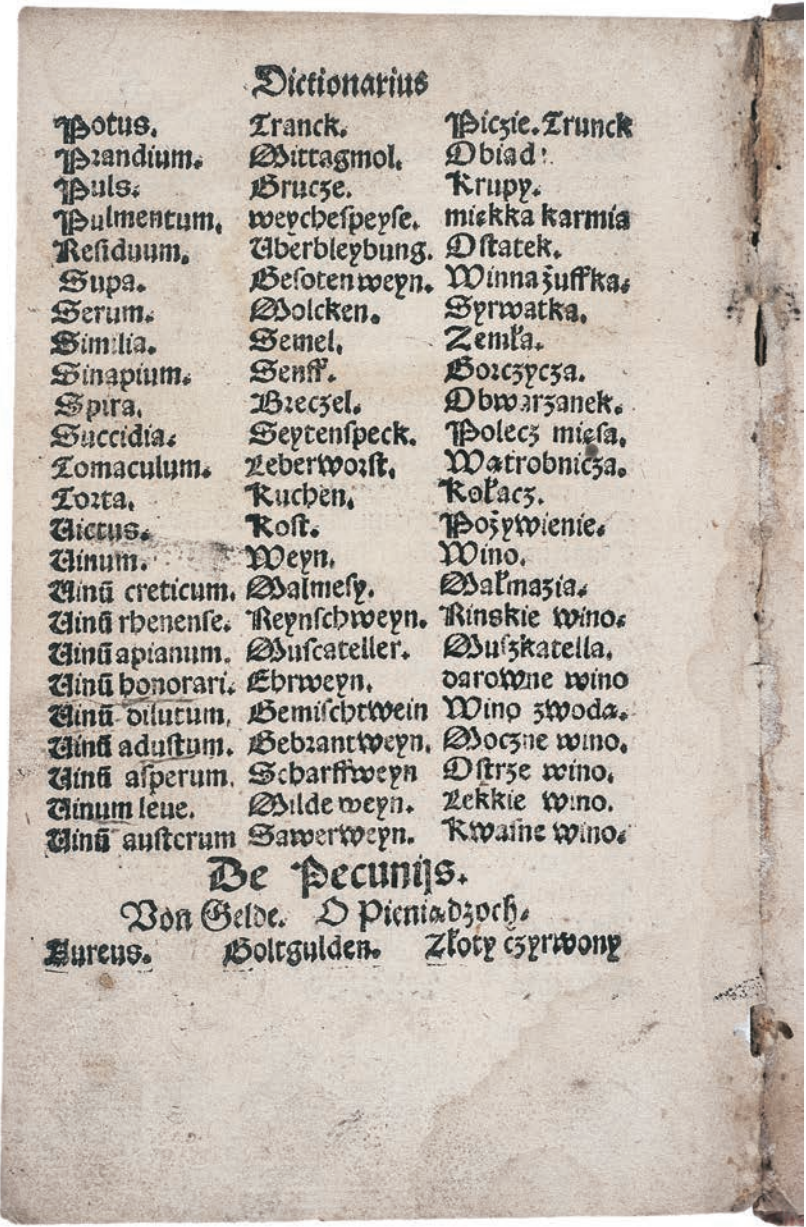


Fig. 5. Franciszek Mymer, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice, [Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8°, f. 40r.



Dictionarius

Potus.	Tranck.	Piccie. Trunck
Prandium.	Wittagmol.	Obiad.
Puls.	Brucze.	Krupy.
Pulmentum.	weychespeyse.	miekka karmia
Residuum.	Ueberleybung.	Ostatek.
Supa.	Befoten weyn.	Winna zuffka.
Serum.	Wolcken.	Syrwatka.
Similia.	Semel.	Zemla.
Sinapium.	Senff.	Borzycza.
Spira.	Bieczel.	Obwarzanek.
Succidia.	Septenspeck.	Polecz miesa.
Tomaculum.	Zebertwoist.	Watrobnicza.
Torta.	Kuchen.	Kolacz.
Vicus.	Kost.	Pozywienie.
Vinum.	Weyn.	Wino.
Vinū creticum.	Walmesy.	Walmazia.
Vinū rhenense.	Reynschweyn.	Rinskie wino.
Vinū apianum.	Wuscateller.	Wużkatella.
Vinū honorari.	Ehrweyn.	darowane wino
Vinū dilutum.	Bemischtwain.	Wino z woda.
Vinū adustum.	Gebrantweyn.	Wocze wino.
Vinū asperum.	Scharffweyn.	Ostrze wino.
Vinum leue.	Wilde weyn.	Zekkie wino.
Vinū austerum.	Sawertweyn.	Kwaine wino.

De Pecunijs.

	Von Gelde.	D Pieniadzoch.
Aureus.	Woltgulden.	Zloty cyrywony

Fig. 6. Franciszek Mymers, Dictionarius trium linguarum Latine, Teutonice et Polonice, [Kraków, Maciej Szarfenberg, non ante 1533?], 8°, f. 45v.